

What to do if you find Eurasian watermilfoil...

- Do not collect, purchase, or use this plant for water gardens or aquariums. Properly dispose of plants to prevent them from escaping and spreading to the wild.
- Small isolated infestations may be controlled by repeated hand removal over successive years, all fragments must be collected and disposed of. It is not practical to attempt digging large infestations.
- Prevent spread by thoroughly cleaning boats, trailers, fishing gear, and other recreational equipment.

Slow the spread of Eurasian watermilfoil in Oregon!

**Report suspect
sites to**

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Invasive Noxious Weed
Control Program
503-986-4621 or call

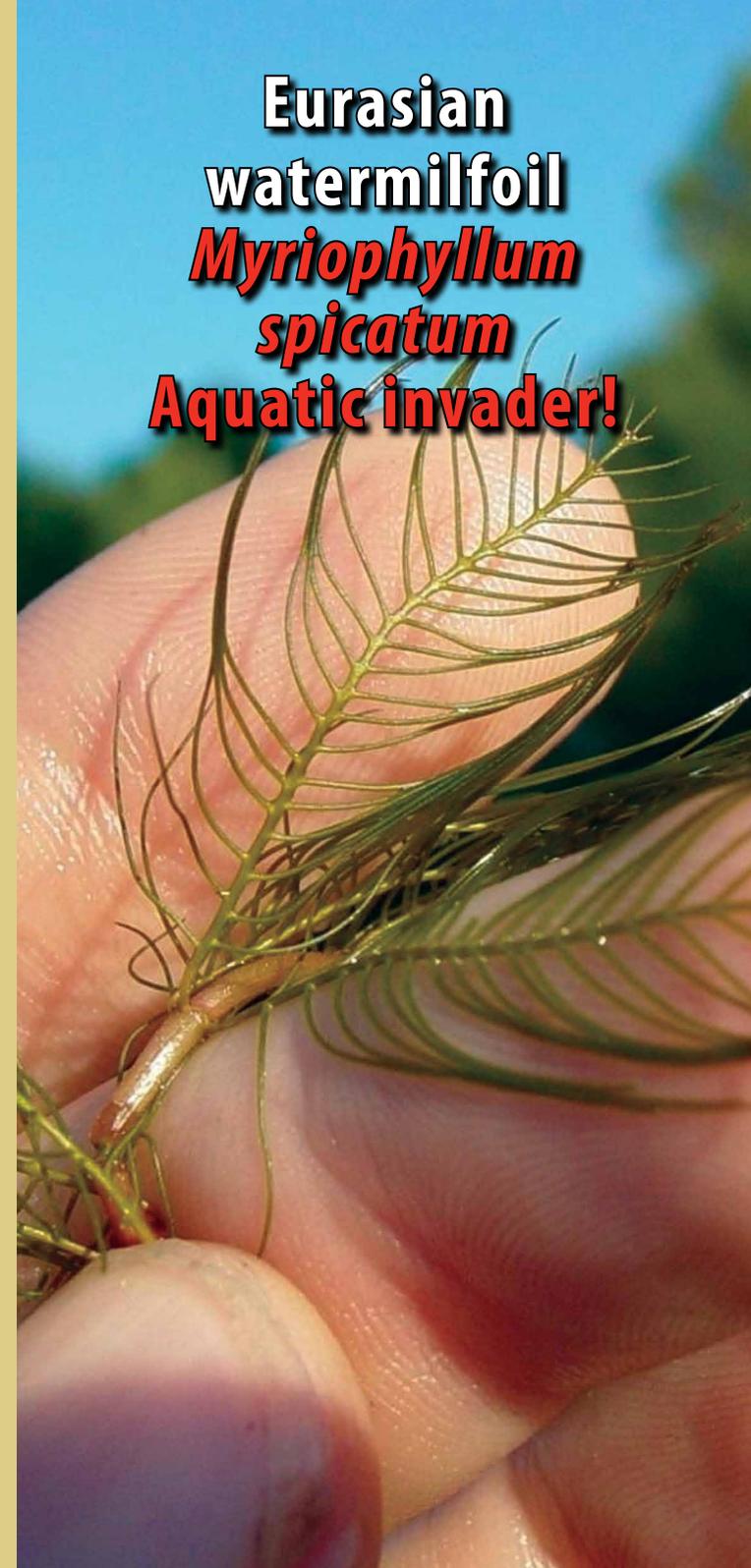
1-866-INVADER

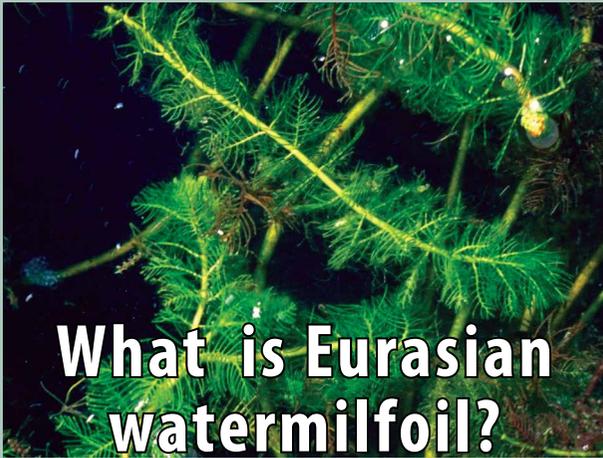


Oregon
Department
of Agriculture

Plant Protection & Conservation Program
Invasive Noxious Weed Control Program
655 Capitol St. NE
Salem OR 97301-2532

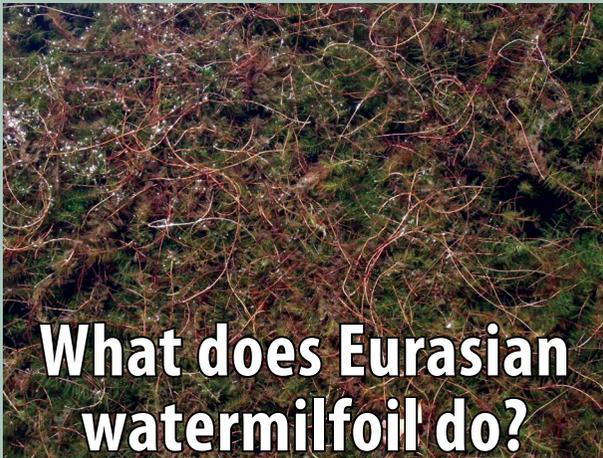
**Eurasian
watermilfoil
*Myriophyllum
spicatum*
Aquatic invader!**





What is Eurasian watermilfoil?

Eurasian watermilfoil is a submersed, perennial plant. Introduced in the US as an aquarium plant in the 1940s, this is now one of the most widely distributed non-native aquatic species in North America. It grows in fresh to brackish water in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, canals and rivers. Eurasian watermilfoil is established in much of western Oregon and the Columbia Basin.



What does Eurasian watermilfoil do?

Infestations can drastically interfere with recreational activities like swimming, fishing, water skiing, and boating; they can also hinder power generation and irrigation by clogging water intakes. Dense mats of vegetation may severely alter water quality, negatively impact habitat for fish and other wildlife, and displace beneficial native plants.



How does Eurasian watermilfoil spread?

Vegetative fragments are the primary mode of reproduction; a new plant can start from a small portion of plant material. Wave action produced naturally or by disturbances like boating, can easily transport floating fragments to new areas. Watermilfoil also produces many seeds that are easily spread by wildlife or equipment.

Distribution in Oregon



- 2011 Eurasian watermilfoil
- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| ■ Widely distributed | □ Limited distribution |
| ■ Historical site | □ Not known to occur |



How can you identify Eurasian watermilfoil?

Stems of Eurasian watermilfoil are up to 20 feet, multi-branched, green, reddish, or light pink in color. Leaves are typically olive-green to reddish-brown and arranged in whorls of four around the stem. Each leaf is less than 2 inches long and divided into 14 or more pairs of thin thread-like leaflets. Eurasian watermilfoil leaves tend to collapse around the stem when removed from the water while other native milfoil species have thicker stems and are usually more robust. Flowers are produced on reddish emergent spikes. Eurasian watermilfoil can be easily confused with native milfoil species.



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Invasive Noxious Weed Control Program
www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/Weeds
Photo credits: Richard Old, XID Services, Inc.; Barry Rice, saracenia.com; Chris Evans, River to River CWMA; Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut as posted at Bugwood.org
Contact 1-866-invader for more information
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